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In Allegheny County

A Report on the Local Civil Works Administration
and Work Division Activities
November 1933 to August 1934

by

James L Stuart
Director

EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY
August 1934

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Stuart, James L.
Marshaling men in Allegheny
County

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Foreword

The Civil Works Program, inaugurated in November 1933, was designed to take effect immediately in order to alleviate distress caused by unemployment during the winter of 1933-34. This brief report has been published to show the results attained by the Civil Works Administration in Allegheny County and by the subsequent Work Division of the State Emergency Relief Board. A proper appreciation and acknowledgement of the many factors and agencies contributing to the success of these activities must be deferred for future more lengthy volumes as this pamphlet will attempt to convey to the reader only summarized statements and figures.

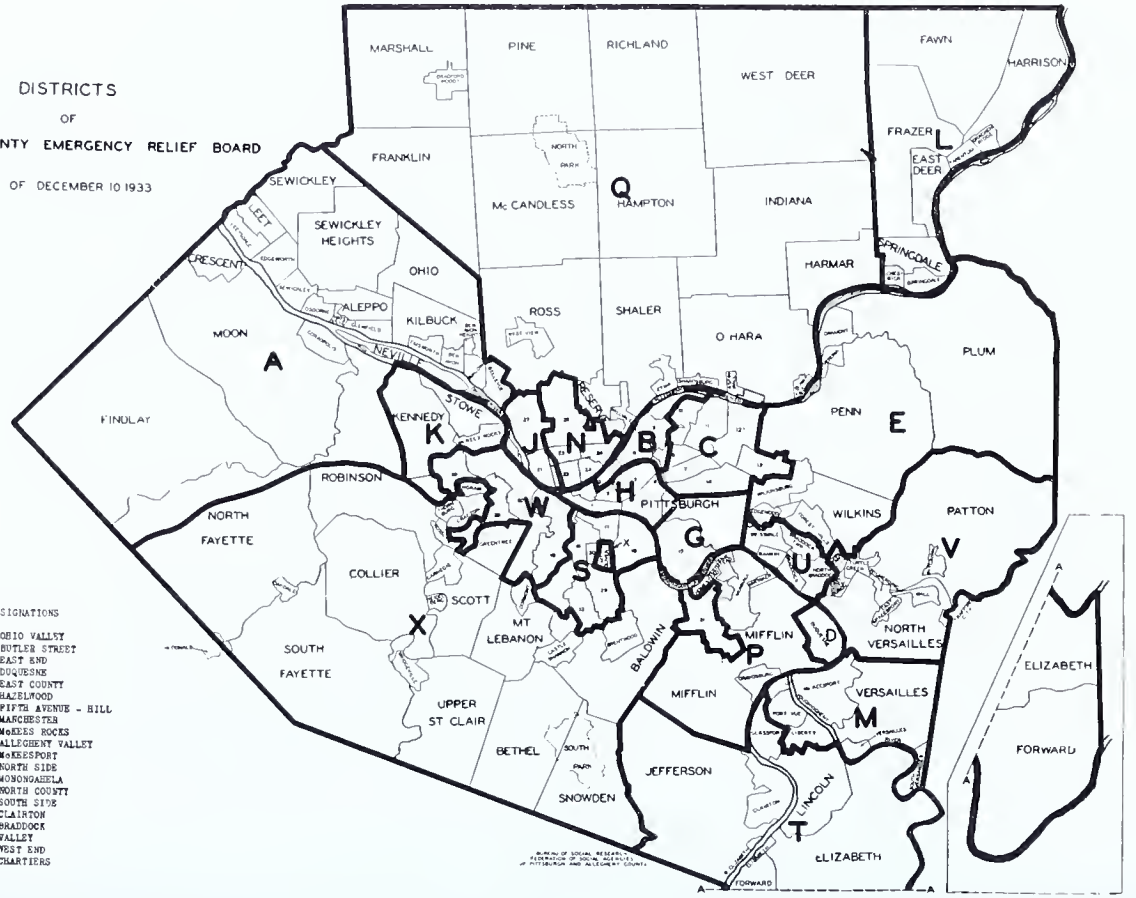
It is hoped that many persons will be so interested by the material presented here that they will wish to look into the more detailed facts which are available. Splendid reports for many of the projects have been or are in process of being published, which will be a source of information to the general public. If this summary inspires the reader to seek this information, it will have accomplished its purpose.

Additional information on specific projects will be gladly furnished by the staff of the Work Division and the members of the cooperating civic agencies.

James L Stuart,
Director Work Division of
Allegheny County,
State Emergency Relief Board.

DISTRICTS
OF
ALLEGHENY COUNTY EMERGENCY RELIEF BOARD

AS OF DECEMBER 10 1933



DESIGNATIONS

A - OHIO VALLEY
B - BUTLER STREET
C - EAST END
D - DUQUESNE
E - EAST COUNTY
G - HAZELWOOD
H - FIFTH AVENUE - HILL
J - MANCHESTER
K - McKEES ROCKS
L - ALLEGHENY VALLEY
M - McKEESPORT
N - NORTH SIDE
P - MONONGAHELA
Q - NORTH COUNTY
S - SOUTH SIDE
T - CLAIRTON
U - BRADDOCK
V - VALLEY
W - WEST END
X - CHARTIERS

BUREAU OF SOCIAL RESEARCH, FEDERATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES OF PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY COUNTY

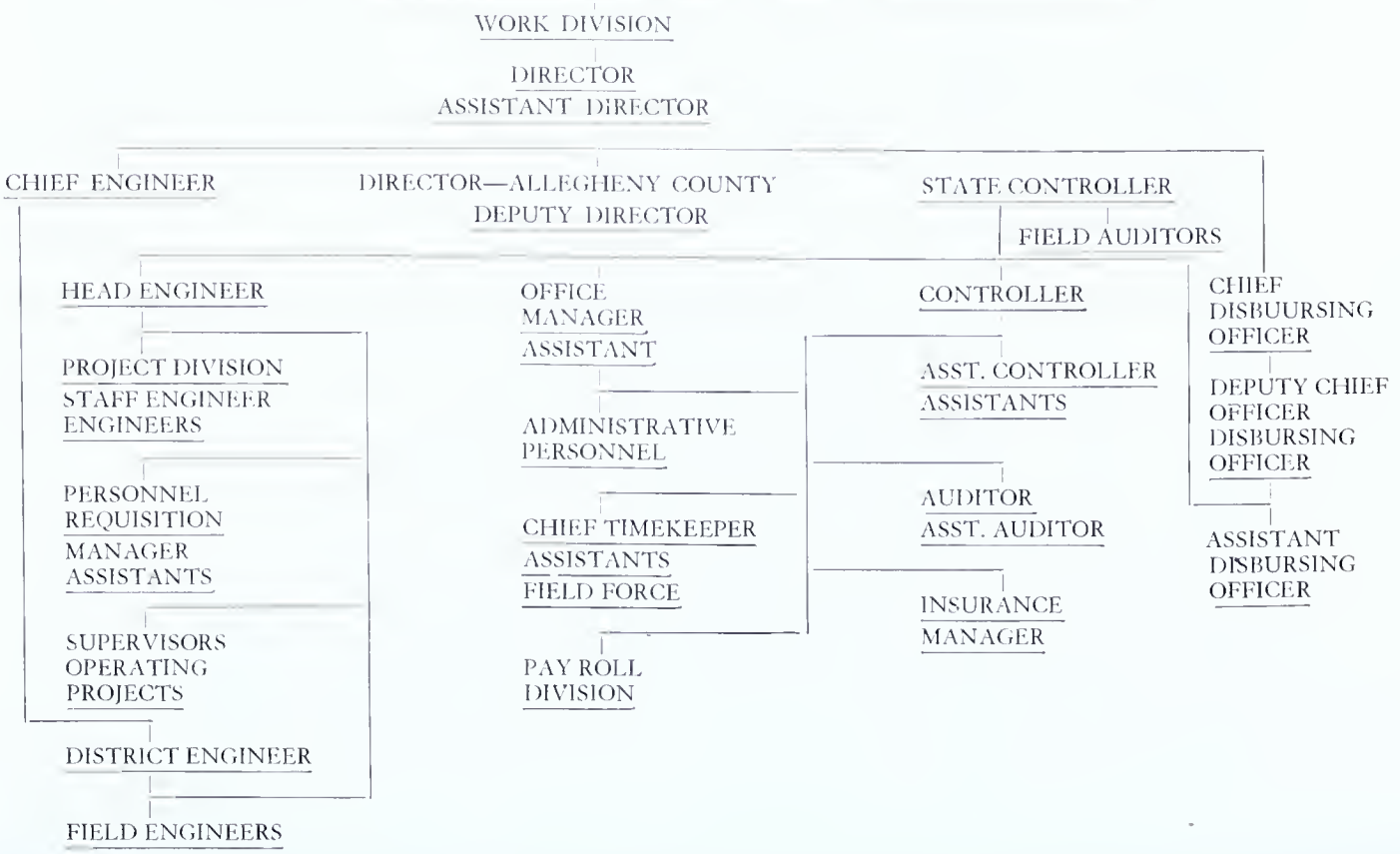
MARSHALING MEN

Introduction

The Federal Public Works Administration, organized under the National Industrial Recovery Act, alloted $3,300,000,000 for various types of improvements. Numerous allotments made by law and Presidential order have reduced total amount available for construction work to $2,100,000,000. Federal allotments include $400,000,000 to the states for road building, $238,000,000 for naval construction, $50,000,000 to Tennessee Valley Authority and $725,000,000 for federal projects authorized by PWA. Non-federal projects totaling approximately $675,000,000 include $200,000,000 loans to railroads. These projects have been slow in starting but expenditures on many of these improvements should reach substantial volume later this year. At the present time, two PWA projects are under way in Allegheny County.

The Civil Works Administration was organized in November 1933 because of the delay in the expenditure of funds allotted under the Public Works program. Its object was to give immediate employment at prevailing wages to four million men and women, one-half of whom were to be taken from relief rolls, on useful improvements of minor character. The program has been expanded to include employment of artists, professional men, and white collar workers generally, on a variety of public projects. To supplement the original allotment of $350,000,000 from the Public Works fund, the President received authority to expend not in excess of $500,000,000 additional out of $950,000,000 authorized for relief purposes. These funds are being expended

RELIEF ADMINISTRATION—COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA



under the direction of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

On November 18, 1933, a Civil Works Administrator was appointed for Allegheny County. The present local organization is shown on the opposite page.

The responsibility of selecting from the ranks of the unemployed, persons to be employed under the CWA was placed on the State-Federal Employment Service. Registration centers were established to handle the throngs seeking employment under this program. As the registration cards were received they were classified by occupations and districts, those of persons on the relief rolls being kept in separate files. The local Civil Works Administrator became the employer. The administrator requisitioned the employment office for the number of men or women required, specifying the various types of persons needed and the time and place to report. In all selections, ability to perform the job satisfactorily was given consideration.

Work on the projects of the Federal Civil Works Administration terminated at the close of March 29, 1934 to be resumed on April 5, 1934 as projects of the Work Division of the State Emergency Relief Board. Before resuming work on any CWA project it was required that it should have a tentative approval by the State Emergency Relief Board effective during the month of April only, after which no project could be operated without formal approval by this Board. Thus the month of April became a transition period between the FCWA and the SERB.

During the period between the inception of the program in November and July 12th, local projects in Allegheny County under the CWA and WD had absorbed a total of 9,747,020 man hours, with a corresponding expenditure of $6,474,926.28 of Federal funds and additional contributions from communities amounting to $1,905,862.07.

The accompanying summary shows man hours worked, Federal and local community funds expended from the beginning

of the CWA in November until July 12, 1934, according to the classes of projects.

Over a third of the employment provided was on road and street improvements, sidewalks, with more than a third of the Federal and local funds also going into this classification. Sewer construction and improvements absorbed the second largest amount of labor, with improvements to recreational facilities coming third. The latter included a large amount of work in the Public Parks.

Federal funds used were principally for wages, while local contributions with very few exceptions were spent for material and equipment. It is significant that the proportion of local contributions (money appropriated by the unit or sub-division submitting the project) to Federal funds expended was nearly a third. In other words, the use of these Federal funds not only put this money into circulation, but drew nearly a third as much again from the local communities to stimulate the purchase of materials and equipment, which in turn meant additional employment for the producers of these materials.

The miscellaneous group of projects in this summary include construction work on the Cathedral of Learning, library work, clerical work of various kinds, miscellaneous research projects, renovation and restoration of records and maps, mine sealing, and other projects not coming under these classifications. The Cathedral of Learning was the largest single project, providing over 350,000 man hours of work.

Projects in the groups titled Topographical Surveys, Studies and Social Surveys, Public Health Projects, and Administrative projects were the source of "white collar" employment, and it is significant that there was a reduction in the amount of employment provided by the WD under these classifications. The amount of local funds contributed in these groups was small, due to the fact that these types of projects required little or no expenditure for materials or equipment.

RECAPITULATION OF WORK PROJECTS

CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION

Class of Project	*Man Hours*	*Federal Funds*	*Local Funds*
Sewer Construction & Improvements	813,042	$ 545,007.36	$ 136,854.01
Road & Street Improvements	2,826,565	1,721,360.60	601,296.80
Water Line Improvements	249,121	203,533.26	51,845.90
Improvements to Public Buildings and Grounds	182,074	143,622.27	20,070.05
Improvements to School Buildings and Grounds	328,859	239,168.55	61,042.68
Improvements to Recreational Facilities	737,019	427,667.29	101,976.25
Topographical Surveys	203,814	146,217.02	8,852.40
Studies & Social Surveys	345,865	232,697.46	4,679.44
Public Health Projects	27,106	20,104.27	1,153.42
Administrative	298,634	187,393.42	69.14
Miscellaneous	503,785	520,453.53	417,400.52
	6,515,884	$4,387,225.03	$1,405,240.61

WORK DIVISION

Sewer Construction & Improvements	597,605	$ 330,666.86	$ 7,183.80
Road & Street Improvements	1,090,048	621,648.07	376,495.65
Water Line Improvements	259,621	151,208.53	5,629.85
Improvements to Public Buildings and Grounds	93,511	94,893.77	10,326.73
Improvements to School Buildings and Grounds	158,048	129,166.65	30,649.89
Improvements to Recreational Facilities	563,542	327,084.38	31,711.61
Topographical Surveys	80,200	70,120.61	7,268.73
Studies & Social Surveys	179,179	159,106.77	3,582.85
Public Health Projects	3,127	2,838.75	.....
Administrative	24,752	99,563.94	.....
Miscellaneous	181,503	101,402.92	27,772.35
	3,231,136	$2,087,701.25	$ 500,621.46
Grand Total	9,747,020	$6,474,926.28	$1,905,862.07

Description of Projects

This report would be inadequate without some mention of the types of projects approved by the State Administrator, and it is the purpose of this section to describe briefly the general classes of projects with some detail on individual projects of an unusual nature. All approved projects were selected either for their immediate contribution to the public safety, welfare, and comfort, or because they involved studies and plans for future public advantage.

All projects were under the supervision of some political subdivision or other public agency. These agencies supplied the supervisory personnel, and in most cases the material and equipment necessary for the successful prosecution of the work.

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS

Projects under this heading involved the grading, draining, and surfacing of all classes of public highways including city and borough streets and county and township roads. There was approved for the City of Pittsburgh a particularly large project for the improvement of dirt streets which were surfaced with either slag, cinders, or red-dog and along which brick gutters were constructed to aid drainage. Oil was used on some of these streets to lay dust. County roads improvements included the building of new roads, the reduction of curvature and grades, the building of safety barriers at dangerous places, and the construction of slag sidewalks along roads carrying heavy traffic, all contributing to the safety of the traveling public. Township roads were improved by widening roadways and reducing curves and grades.

SEWER CONSTRUCTION

The building of sanitary and storm sewers, as well as replacing old inadequate lines provided employment for a large group of men and contributed to the sanitation of many communities. Several projects also provided for the dredging and cleaning of creeks. The City of Pittsburgh and several other communities made surveys of drainage systems to determine future needs.

WATER LINE IMPROVEMENTS

The construction of new water lines, repair and replacement of inadequate and worn-out lines, encasement of steel lines in reinforced concrete to prolong their useful life, and plans and surveys for future needs were some of the projects under this heading.

IMPROVEMENTS TO SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Due to a lack of funds for proper maintenance, school properties throughout the County were badly in need of repairs. Many school boards took advantage of the opportunity offered by the CWA and RWD to place their properties in good condition. Buildings were cleaned and painted, interior and exterior, emergency exits installed, steps and walks repaired, basements excavated to provide rooms for future use, walls repaired, grounds graded and landscaped, and playgrounds improved.

In addition to School properties, Municipal, library, and other public buildings were repaired, cleaned, and painted. A large amount of grading was done at the Municipal Airport.

IMPROVEMENT TO RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

An extensive program was undertaken to provide playgrounds in numerous parks of the City of Pittsburgh. Grounds were graded, retaining walls built, and drainage systems installed.

Allegheny County sponsored many improvements in North

and South Parks including a cabin for the mounted boy scouts, stables for horses, a building to house vehicles for historic interest, picnic tables, new roads, equipment houses, and fences.

Park and playground improvements were made in several other communities.

LANDSCAPE WORK

The City of Pittsburgh improved and beautified hillsides along some of its main thoroughfares by planting shrubs and trees and building walks.

Many improvements were made in its Parks by the construction of trails.

In Pittsburgh and some other communities trees along streets were pruned and put in good condition by further surgical treatment.

TRAFFIC SURVEYS

Both the City of Pittsburgh and the County of Allegheny sponsored traffic surveys, the purpose of which was to develop facts concerning traffic flow and related problems; to determine the volume and character of the traffic using the streets and highways; to develop estimates of future volume of traffic likely to occur on the various highways, as well as the relation of the traffic flow to population and industry; to analyze traffic accident statistics as to location and cause; and to carry on a concurrent investigation to determine the cost of maintenance and repair to the various types of streets and roads on a mileage, vehicle, and tonnage basis.

In the County survey, the information is to aid county officials in determining the policy regarding authorizing, constructing, maintaining, improving, and financing the highway system; also to serve to locate traffic hazards and dangerous sections of the highways; and to indicate where improvements may be secured by physical work and traffic regulations. The survey is to show the proper financial program for future highway im-

provements and to indicate what the proper participation of Federal, State, County and local municipalities should be in construction and maintenance costs; also the basis for determining the proper allocation of license fees, fuel taxes, fines, etc., to the Federal, State, and County governments.

The City survey included studies of vehicle parking, through streets, high curbs, guard rails, street car loading platforms, loading and unloading alleys, and other traffic problems peculiar to the City. Among those subjects proposed but not started are school children and pedestrian practices, inquiries among drivers, cordon counts, jay walking, and street lighting.

PHYSICAL INVENTORY OF COUNTY ASSETS

This project was used as a basis for definitely locating all real estate owned by the County of Allegheny, including land and buildings acquired by the County during its history, and more particularly during the past twenty years; of ascertaining the boundaries and values of all such properties; and of effecting a sale or other disposition of those parcels not used or needed by the county; of establishing a permanent inventory record of all county furniture, equipment, tools, etc., so that these items may be properly marked for identification; and of locating all roads and bridges for the purpose of establishing the County's interest and investment together with a record of original cost and a fair present value of each road and bridge.

MINE SEALING

The locating and closing of abandoned mines was the purpose of this project. Field visits were made to locate openings and owners of property affected by the closings. Notices of contemplated closings were then served on owners who were requested to sign releases.

The original application to the CWA was made without definite knowledge of the number of openings involved. It was

roughly estimated that there would be 295 for which the labor cost was estimated at $55,534.00.

On April 1, 1934 there had been located 693 openings of which 214 had been sealed. During April, 141 additional openings were sealed. In addition, 325 openings, due to roof settlement, had been closed, which were not included in the above.

SOCIAL PROJECTS

A social survey was conducted to determine the types, extent, and location of recreational facilities in the City of Pittsburgh. This study was comprehensive, and the results are being compiled so that the data may be used by municipal and social agencies as well as community leaders.

Moving from one crowded section to another, a fifteen piece CWA Concert Troupe brought recreation and stimulation to hundreds of neighborhood people who crowded schools, churches, and social centers, many to hear their first concert. This project was intended to develop an interest in good music, as well as to entertain unemployed groups.

Another project designed to meet leisure needs was to use CWA workers under the supervision of the Federation of Social Agencies in the direction of leisure time activities in a number of centers.

CITY PLANNING PROJECTS

Among the important projects were several under the Department of City Planning of the City of Pittsburgh, which not only took cognizance of present conditions but contemplated future needs and expansion.

Delinquent tax properties were recorded and plotted to show those properties which might be obtained by the City for public purposes. Included also in this project was a study of areas in need of replanning for more economic development and the removal of bad housing conditions.

A physical inventory of city owned buildings was made similar to that of the county, with the purpose of establishing a basis of estimating the needs for demolition, extension, and improvement.

Several projects considered the problem of housing. Through the Bureau of Business Research at the University of Pittsburgh a real estate survey was made to investigate and analyze mortgage foreclosures; building permits from 1917 to date; vacant properties from 1900 to date according to the year of subdividing, intended use, and last use; and an analysis of the movements of population. Under the Departments of Architecture and Civil Engineering of the Carnegie Institute of Technology a study of low-cost housing as applied to city dwellings was made, which developed a number of new designs and ideas in house layouts as well as group layouts applicable to Pittsburgh's topography. A survey of about 255 blocks in different parts of the city was made to develop facts as a basic record which may be used in studies of slum clearance and general social welfare purposes. Special studies from the standpoint of transportation distance and time from various centers of employment were made for the possible selection of a location for a Federal Subsidized Subsistence Homestead Colony for part time industrial workers.

Important development studies were made which included the plotting of desirable types of developments for the unplotted areas within and adjacent to the city; bringing up to date the records of the Citizens' Committee on City Plan, of 1919 and 1923, which had not been revised since that time; preparing designs and studies for the improvement of existing playgrounds, athletic fields, and parks, as well as for future parks and recreational areas.

Several topographic surveys and mappings were made of the City and County areas to bring existing records up to date and to provide accurate information on such subjects as watershed, undeveloped areas, population, and water service.

Occupational rehabilitation of the population of the Home at Mayview is the goal of one project which made a case study for the purpose of determining such occupations for which each is best fitted. Preliminary plans and estimates for the purpose of fixing budgetary requirements were prepared under the direction of the City Architect for a large addition to the tuberculosis hospital at Leech Farm, for a new municipal hospital group on Bedford Avenue, and for a building for the tuberculous insane, a bakery building, and a cafeteria at the Mayview Home.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Projects under this heading included both field studies and analyses of existing records. A statistical analysis of births and deaths by neighborhoods and deaths from various causes was developed from existing records. Another project promoted a campaign against diphtheria and other contagious diseases.

A study and survey of air pollution included smoke inspection at various industrial plants and instructions concerning the prevention of smoke; inspection of 1000 residences relative to the heating apparatus used and the condition of health of the family; a pneumonia survey including the type of heating system used and geographical location in the city; a pathological investigation to show the effects of air on the tissues of the body; and a study of the effects of air pollution on buildings (corrosion, etc.).

A study of 3000 recorded tubercular cases was made by calling on each family where such a case had occurred and ascertaining the conditions in the family with respect to the health of those living and the record of those who had died in the past five years. The survey covered the hospital clinical reports, as well as those of Leech Farm and Mayview. Where tubercular cases were discovered they were reported and brought in for examination.

SURVEY OF UNDERGROUND UTILITIES

The purpose of this work was to bring up to date information on underground structures, for which purpose data were secured from public utilities and the Department of Public Works of the City. From this a composite map of the Triangle and North Side business section was made, with provisions for extending the study later to other areas.

PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION SURVEY

This study was principally concerned with street car transportation in the City of Pittsburgh. Field data collected on various routes were correlated to information secured direct from the Pittsburgh Railways Company.

RESEARCH STUDIES

In addition to the research work described under some of the previous headings, there were a number of other research projects along various technical lines. The City of Pittsburgh, through the use of the facilities of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, promoted research in the field of hydraulics; construction of an impedance bridge for use in experimental electrical work; metallurgical research in steel making; experimental work in photoelasticity; studies in the field of mining, and of refractory materials; and the economic effects of the Liberty Tubes; and an occupational study of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County.

The following bulletins have already been published and made available to the general public as a result of these studies:

Occupational Changes and Relief Activities in Allegheny County—64 pages and 15 illustrations. 10,000 copies.

The Hydraulics of Flood Movements in Rivers—70 pages and 43 illustrations. 2,000 copies.

The Distribution of Micro-Organisms in Four Peat Deposits—20 pages and 4 illustrations. 500 copies.

The Effect of Mixing Coals on the Ash Fusion Temperature of the Mixture—40 pages and 20 illustrations.

Additional reports and bulletins are in the process of preparation showing the results of the surveys and studies made.

Considerable laboratory work was carried on in the various departments of the Carnegie Institute, including the Museum, Department of Architecture, Department of Fine Arts, and the Library.

A study of school finances over the last ten years was conducted under the direction of the Superintendent of County Schools with the purpose of reducing costs wherever possible.

LIBRARY WORK

A great deal of work was done at the Carnegie Library and its branches as well as at the libraries in the several communities outside the city, which improved the facilities offered the public, and through renovation of books, provided a better service to the reading public. This work included repair and rebinding of books, making of bibliographies and reading lists, cataloguing and indexing.

ASSESSMENT AND REVISION OF TAXES

An extensive project was undertaken under the supervision of the Board for the Assessment and Revision of Taxes through which buildings throughout the county were measured and classified and records of the same prepared for use in revising assessments for taxation. The work already accomplished has been used and found very helpful.

REPAIRING RECORDS

Many maps, records and books in the Deed Registry Office were repaired to prevent obliteration of important information.

PROJECTS SUBMITTED BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS

With very few exceptions, projects were submitted by some political unit in the county, which provided the supervision and equipment necessary. A summary is given on the next few pages, which segregates the projects approved under these political subdivisions.

The figures given show the amount of Federal money and local funds appropriated to the various subdivisions, but this does not necessarily indicate that this amount was actually spent. Some projects are still in progress, others were not approved for transfer to the Work Division, and some were stopped for other reasons.

The several cities, boroughs, townships, the county, and the school districts or boards under each are listed separately. Projects affecting schools were submitted by the school boards of the various communities.

RECAPITULATION

Political Divisions	*No. of Projects*	*Federal Appropriation*	*Local Appropriation*
Townships	103	$ 673,859.59	$ 139,506.93
Township Schools	63	256,221.26	47,723.80
Boroughs	198	1,502,639.08	390,942.59
Borough Schools	58	362,621.17	84,844.21
Clairton City	14	72,824.26	9,449.27
Clairton Schools	4	18,363.00	1,170.00
Duquesne City	5	70,027.39	152,070.25
McKeesport City	23	136,109.40	48,696.81
McKeesport Schools	5	39,925.39	27,671.15
Pittsburgh	75	3,533,671.18	1,968,406.89
Pittsburgh Schools	27	313,858.99	65,948.99
Allegheny County	80	2,189,305.62	2,406,497.23
Miscellaneous	20	418.90	234,929.00
		$9,169,845.23	$5,577,857.12

CITY AND COUNTY PROJECTS

	No. of Projects	*Federal Appropriation*	*Local Appropriation*
Pittsburgh City	75	$3,533,671.18	$1,968,406.89
Pittsburgh City School District	27	313,858.99	65,948.99
Allegheny County	80	2,189,305.62	2,406,497.23
Clairton City	14	72,824.26	9,449.27
Clairton City School District	4	18,363.00	1,170.00
Duquesne City	5	70,027.39	152,070.25
McKeesport City	23	136,109.40	48,696.81
McKeesport City School District	5	39,925.39	27,671.15

BOROUGH PROJECTS

	No. of Projects	*Federal Appropriation*	*Local Appropriation*
Avalon	10	$ 26,425.94	$ 5,667.67
Bellevue	5	11,471.34	6,175.15
Ben Avon	2	11,502.81	10,670.60
Ben Avon	1	2,778.31	2,004.35
Blawnox	1	17,258.52	1,000.00
Brackenridge	7	24,227.65	4,131.30
Braddock	2	71,097.43	54,590.57
Brentwood	2	31,594.80	1,692.00
Bridgeville	2	3,536.80	1,197.50
Carnegie	5	10,071.06	2,023.04
Castle Shannon	1	8,672.00	400.00
Chalfant	5	57,404.52	4,531.00
Cheswick	1	2,363.05	690.00
Coraopolis	3	14,074.56	2,484.76
Crafton	9	16,403.45	6,093.70
Dormont	2	29,125.40	5,058.70
Dravosburg	8	48,289.16	2,846.83
East McKeesport	3	45,652.53	2,350.00
East Pittsburgh	9	43,965.85	8,795.55
Edgewood	5	14,247.25	4,828.75
Edgeworth	2	11,510.07	5,113.00
Elizabeth	1	5,151.65	1,200.00
Etna	1	37,839.52	12,264.00

BOROUGH PROJECTS

	No. of Projects	*Federal Appropriation*	*Local Appropriation*
Forest Hills	1	$ 7,863.42	$ 1,260.00
Glassport	6	99,193.25	13,070.00
Glenfield	1	13,995.00	1,588.00
Greentree	5	7,997.19	3,583.30
Homestead	6	44,754.64	28,073.19
Ingram	4	16,898.79	470.50
Liberty	2	12,669.46	6,041.38
McKees Rocks	2	47,456.59	1,970.00
Millvale	3	20,566.29	4,218.00
North Braddock	2	42,669.07	20,247.00
Oakdale	5	15,488.62	14,233.20
Oakmont	2	12,060.27	872.63
Pitcairn	4	28,049.55	5,658.00
Port Vue	8	26,620.83	11,878.20
Sewickley	11	49,498.76	27,096.77
Sharpsburg	1	101,005.82	7,457.60
Springdale	4	14,202.63	1,984.70
Swissvale	2	43,280.93	10,240.00
Tarentum	1	2,440.00	750.00
Turtle Creek	9	41,122.79	40,207.60
Verona	7	42,255.35	8,808.09
Versailles	2	20,916.90	978.00
Wall	4	46,498.13	5,500.00
West Elizabeth	1	9,240.05	745.00
West View	2	16,954.58	4,158.00
Whitaker	1	59,437.52	11,798.00
Wilkinsburg	13	72,964.75	6,886.96
Wilmerding	1	28,833.52	5,360.00
		$1,489,598.37	$ 390,942.59

BOROUGH SCHOOLS

	No. of Projects	*Federal Appropriation*	*Local Appropriation*
Avalon	2	$ 23,241.31	$ 3,120.00
Ben Avon	2	1,213.36	230.50
Brackenridge	4	13,543.50	2,461.90
Braddock	2	2,470.82	2,100.00
Bridgeville	3	1,898.04	861.65
Carnegie	2	14,281.55	2,382.02
Chalfant	3	5,878.09	617.67
Cheswick	2	2,405.96	194.18
Crafton	4	17,161.96	4,172.30
Dormont	1	30,803.97	3,500.00
East McKeesport	1	7,477.46	2,065.75
Elizabeth	1	2,677.35	1,006.60
Emsworth	1	949.49	234.50
Etna	1	10,412.75	1,497.50
Forest Hills	2	32,589.01	4,285.64
Glassport	2	2,545.73	597.25
Glenfield	1	397.00	156.50
Ingram	2	10,668.67	2,051.13
Leetsdale	1	8,802.10	2,554.00
Mt. Oliver	1	11,637.90	15,786.80
Munhall	1	35,506.08	8,099.60
Oakdale	2	2,276.82	1,332.73
Pitcairn	1	3,611.42	637.35
Port Vue	1	9,004.66	594.00
Rankin	1	14,620.75	4,046.75
Sewickley	2	10,831.55	4,872.00
Sharpsburg	1	1,298.91	371.57
Springdale	2	2,482.69	287.10
Swissvale	1	29,267.62	6,201.13
Tarentum	1	13,033.16	1,822.25
Thornburg	1	301.61	150.00
Turtle Creek	2	26,728.00	4,049.39
Wall	1	1,706.13	50.00
West Elizabeth	2	8,277.21	1,854.00
West View	1	2,618.64	600.45
		$ 362,621.27	$ 84,844.21

TOWNSHIPS

	No. of Projects	*Federal Appropriation*	*Local Appropriation*
Baldwin	1	$ 27,034.66	$ 2,200.00
Braddock	1	22,704.60	2,103.50
Collier	4	5,390.95	2,060.50
East Deer	2	3,167.26	805.00
Elizabeth	6	31,263.72	4,285.50
Fawn	1	3,625.93	103.50
Findlay	1	6,600.87	5,917.96
Forward	2	9,105.00	792.22
Franklin	1	487.27	85.00
Hampton	2	6,238.22	2,945.00
Harmar	1	8,350.29	2,860.00
Harrison	8	35,685.18	6,285.60
Jefferson	9	39,676.98	2,895.00
Kennedy	3	16,484.40	1,080.00
Kilbuck	2	4,458.04	1,443.05
Marshall	1	1,561.19	644.00
Mifflin	1	17,208.00	4,300.00
Mt. Lebanon	3	65,364.40	9,131.60
Neville	4	8,338.03	4,436.00
North Fayette	4	14,702.14	1,452.00
North Versailles	6	31,603.64	7,619.50
O'Hara	1	4,720.10	2,407.50
Patton	1	17,253.56	390.00
Penn	3	81,864.81	1,260.15
Pine	1	1,541.55	616.10
Reserve	2	10,934.13	7,522.50
Robinson	5	15,408.72	520.00
Ross	7	30,097.61	26,532.50
Scott	4	16,053.39	4,548.75
Shaler	7	18,855.85	5,235.00
South Versailles	2	9,756.40	2,767.00
Stowe	3	37,674.00	10,722.00
Versailles	4	63,114.87	11,618.00
Wilkins	2	6,903.83	1,922.50
		$ 673,229.59	$ 139,506.93

TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS

	No. of Projects	*Federal Appropriation*	*Local Appropriation*
Baldwin	1	$ 11,605.57	$ 500.00
Bethel	1	2,837.10	755.50
Braddock	1	8,843.26	
Collier	1	1,115.18	287.00
East Deer	1	702.54	287.50
Elizabeth	3	8,779.47	2,092.00
Findlay	3	8,390.87	884.12
Forward	4	3,238.21	880.00
Frazer	1	6,713.11	1,445.84
Hampton	2	3,072.30	1,732.50
Harrison	1	940.00	75.00
Harrison-Brackenridge	3	29,522.22	4,510.51
Leet	1	8,457.51	1,696.30
Marshall	1	4,068.30	665.00
McCandless	1	2,001.29	999.47
Moon	1	344.00	170.00
Mt. Lebanon	2	2,388.05	738.80
North Fayette	2	4,614.26	380.00
North Versailles	4	19,321.56	858.05
Patton	1	2,709.86	1,022.00
Penn	1	9,494.13	825.00
Plum	2	8,061.22	156.05
Robinson	8	18,573.37	6,000.58
Ross	1	2,070.81	50.00
Sewickley Heights	1	2,003.72	3,030.05
Shaler	2	13,744.61	3,582.50
Snowden	1	8,992.58	175.00
South Fayette	3	29,842.40	360.90
South Versailles	1	769.40	84.00
Stowe	2	7,029.75	1,757.00
Versailles	1	1,132.99	287.00
West Deer	4	14,924.52	962.50
Wilkins	1	9,917.10	10,473.63
		$ 256,221.26	$ 47,723.80

TABLE SHOWING ORGANIZATION AND SUPERVISION OF CWA AND RWD PROJECTS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH

DEPARTMENT OF	BUREAU OF	DIVISION OF	TYPE OF PROJECT
Public Works	Engineering	Design	Field and Office Engineering
		Sewers	Sewer Construction
		Bridges and Structures	Painting Buildings
		Surveys	Surveys for other Divisions
		Construction	Playgrounds and Mine Sealing
	Water		Laying and Repairing Water Lines
	Highways and Sewers		Dirt Streets
	Parks		Landscape Work
	Recreation		Social Survey
City Planning			Scientific Studies and Research Tree Repair and Improvement of Parks and Hillsides
City Transit			Survey of Underground Utilities and Local Passenger Transportation
Public Safety	Traffic Planning		Traffic Studies
City Architect			Plans for Hospitals

(C. S. Davis) 7-9-34

TABLE SHOWING ORGANIZATION AND SUPERVISION OF CWA AND RWD PROJECTS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH

DEPARTMENT OF	BUREAU OF	DIVISION OF	TYPE OF PROJECT
Public Welfare			Survey of Patients at City Home Plans for Building for Tubercular Insane Preparing Cards for Case File
Public Health	Infectious Diseases Smoke Regulation Child Welfare	Vital Statistics	Survey of Tubercular Cases Study of Births and Deaths Study of Air Pollution Prevention of Diptheria
Carnegie Institute and Library			Repairs to Buildings and Grounds
Carnegie Institute	Museum Fine Arts		Laboratory and Library Work Catalouging
Carnegie Library			Indexing and Repair of Books
Carnegie Institute of Technology	Colleges of Engineering and Fine Arts		Scientific Research
Board of Public Education			Repairs to Buildings and Grounds Musical and Adult Education
University of Pittsburgh			Construction Work on the Cathedral of Learning

(C. S. Davis) 7-9-34

TABLE SHOWING ORGANIZATION AND SUPERVISION OF CWA AND RWD PROJECTS OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY

OFFICE OF	DEPARTMENT OF	BUREAU OF	TYPE OF PROJECT
County Commissioners	Highways Bridges and Tunnels	Roads	Improvements of Public Highways Safety Barriers Along Highways Slag Walks Along Highways
		Bridges	Classification Study of Highways and Bridges
		Tunnels	Experimental Work to Correct Leakage in Liberty Tunnels
		Consulting Service	Examination and Classification of Ten Old Bridges Traffic and Accident Survey of Highways
	Parks and Aviation	Parks	Study of Complete Plans for Parks Construction of Fences, Picnic Tables, Toilets, Equipment Shelters, Warehouses, Water and Gas Lines, Stables, a Building for Mounted Boy Scouts and Administrative Personnel
		Aviation	Filling and Grading at Allegheny County Municipal Airport
	Property and Supplies	Supt. of Building	Renovating County Court House
		Architect	Designing Warehouse for Voting Machines
		Property Account	Inventory of County Assets

(C. S. Davis) 7-9-34

TABLE SHOWING ORGANIZATION AND SUPERVISION OF CWA AND RWD PROJECTS OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY

OFFICE OF	DEPARTMENT OF	BUREAU OF	TYPE OF PROJECT
County Commissioners (Continued)	Solicitor		Search of Lien Dockets Survey for Disposal of Garbage
	Planning Commission	Engineering	Highway Surveys Memorial Park Survey
	Deed Registry	Registrar	Repairing Plans and Records, Bringing Records Up to Date. Searching Titles and Plotting City, Borough and Township Deeds and Mapping Same
Recorder of Deeds	Recorder		Compilation of Laws Affecting the Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Cleaning Plans and Books
Board for the Assessment and Revision of Taxes			Measuring, Classifying and Computing Cubic Contents of Buildings for the Equalization of Assessments
Clerk of Courts			Renovation and Restoration of Old Records
Board of Public Education			Study of School Finances
Joint City and County Project			Emergency Removal of Snow

(C. S. Davis) 7-9-34

Summary

Allegheny County carried out the largest work program of any county in Pennsylvania under the Civil Works Administration. The following quotation from the foreword of a report made by Eric H. Biddle, Civil Works Administrator for Pennsylvania summarizes the accomplishments of this program in Allegheny County and the other counties of the state.

"With the most objective consideration of all its shortcomings, so obvious in hindsight, one cannot escape the conclusion that the C.W.A. Program was a magnificent experiment. The bold conception and courageous leadership of the Federal Authorities in Washington presented a real challenge at its outset. Particularly for those who have been concerned with the depressing picture of relief during previous months, it was truly a new deal. Enthusiasm was manifested on all sides by those identified with the program. Up to this time one continually had the sense of retreat—here was the attack at last!

"The previous futile work relief programs which aimed to provide useful employment were, for the most part, a perversion of sound employment principles. Destitution had usually been the primary qualification for employment on these programs. The CWA Program established a new conception. Ability and willingness, not need, became the primary basis for employment.

"Here, then, was the assumption of the responsibility of Government to the victims of industrial dislocation. Here was a program that looked beyond the mere building of roads or scratching about parks—a program that recognized something more than the basic "bread and butter" needs of the unemployed. Here at last was a recognition of the fact that the greater need can only

be realized when the artisan, the skilled mechanic, the artist, the professional man and woman, and the white collar worker are provided useful work which hard-bought experience and years of training have fitted that person to do.

"While the Civil Works Administration recognized the greater economic need of a large group of people by drawing a portion of those employed from relief rolls, it did not stop there. It recognized also that the relief rolls include only about one-third of the unemployed, vast numbers of whom were at the end of their economic and spiritual resources as a result of months and even years of unemployment.

"Eighty per cent of the placements on the program for Pennsylvania gave employment to unskilled labor—but one of its splendid features was that twenty per cent of the number of persons placed comprised the skilled and technical workers, the white collar employee and the artist.

"The benefits of increased purchasing power in the hands of a large number of unemployed citizens at a time when business recovery was beginning to slacken came at a most opportune time. What the trend in business activity, unemployment, and relief caseload would have been had not the Civil Works Administration been initiated cannot be determined. No proof other than the volume of purchasing power made available is needed, however, to maintain the promise that the Civil Works Administration program substantially bolstered economic and social conditions during a winter which otherwise might have been the worst winter during the depression.

"In general, the projects which were prosecuted by the Civil Works Administration afforded a substantial economic and social return to the community in which they were undertaken.

"It is impossible to measure benefits in the form of improved morale and rehabilitation, but probably these were the most important values that were derived from the experiment. Unfortunately, the greater part of these benefits were only transitory.

"The Civil Works Administration Program has since been succeeded by the Relief Work Program. The latter Program already shows signs in many instances of falling into many of the evils which the Civil Works Administration Program temporarily suspended. The cumulative experience of recent years, we believe, indicates that any far-reaching program of public works should not be founded primarily on relief need. One is justified on the basis of experience of the Civil Works Administration Program in believing that it would be a means of doing away with uneconomic and socially undesirable work relief programs. It is our conclusion, therefore, that the Relief Work Program is a step backward.

"Perhaps some of the reasons for this retreat may be found in some of the early faults of the CWA Program. Mainly, we think these faults may be ascribed to the fact that undue emphasis was placed on speed in getting the program under way, without sufficient time for adequate planning and preparation. While we believe that the circumstances facing the country last November were sufficient cause to justify pressure in getting the program under way, we seriously question as to whether speed should have been the controlling purpose.

"Furthermore, the early publicity given the program undoubtedly encouraged multitudes of people to believe that there would be a job for everyone who applied. In Pennsylvania, more than a million people registered for employment on the CWA Program, while in the peak week there were some 319,000 people who received employment.

"In order to facilitate this registration, it had been necessary to organize National Reemployment Service Offices in fifty-five counties in the State. In many cases these offices were manned with inexperienced employment personnel. Facilities of the State Employment Offices in the remaining twelve counties had to be greatly expanded. Overnight it had been necessary to assemble a staff of over 3,000 persons to administer the employ-

ment program, few of whom had worked together before that time—it was a question of organizing on the run.

"It is a tremendous tribute to the enthusiasm, competence, and conscientious purpose of the local administrators that mobilization took place with so little delay. That within the first month nearly 8,000 individual projects were approved and work provided for more than 300,000 people is evidence of the rapid mobilization which occurred. It is only surprising under such circumstances that the degree of accomplishment and the integrity of administration did not suffer more.

"The whole-hearted cooperation of the people of the State was amply in evidence at the outset of the program when nearly 2,000 persons representing public officials, and the officials of civic, industrial, and labor organizations from every county in the State assembled in Harrisburg on less than forty-eight hours' notice and pledged their enthusiastic support. During the continuance of the program it was on rare occasions indeed that general public support was found wanting.

"However, no amount of ability, good will or enthusiasm could substitute for the lack of time to plan and develop the program in such a way as to secure maximum benefits to all concerned. Without the great pressure for speed, the selection and location of projects would have resulted in maintaining a better balance of all elements throughout the program. This, in turn, would have permitted the elimination of the few undesirable projects which slipped through in the rush. With more time for planning, projects could have been better located with reference to the places where need, arising from unemployment, was greatest. Thus more real economic relief would have been derived from the employment provided and the projects as a whole would have returned greater value to the community.

"In addition to the social losses which were suffered from the drastic demobilization of the program, there is no doubt that not a little economic loss also resulted. Coupled with the curtailment

of the program, there was a slowing down due to weather conditions occasioned by the severest winter in recent years. At March 31, there were nearly 4,000 incomplete projects which would require an expenditure of nearly $20,000,000 in labor alone to complete. These projects are being completed as rapidly as possible with the limited funds available to the Relief Work Division.

"The weaknesses of the CWA Program cannot obscure its accomplishments. Confusion resulted from the speed with which the program was initiated. The emphasis upon speed in putting persons to work in the conduct of the program created serious administrative problems, particularly as the program was pushed more rapidly than an administrative organization could be effected. The sharp curtailment which occurred helped create misunderstandings on the part of the public and the persons employed on the program.

"The fact that it was primarily a recovery measure was never fully understood by the general public. The reason for this probably lies in the fact that it was so closely identified with the relief administration.

"But with all, and in the face of these weaknesses, the program achieved much genuine success in fulfilling its objective as a recovery measure—it created a cycle wherein purchasing power circulated through the whole of the economic fabric. The work accomplished benefitted communities and the purchasing power placed in the hands of the CWA workers not only provided funds with which to supply the needs of life but also raised morale and spirit. It is especially unfortunate that the hasty demobilization of the program happened just at the time when most of its serious problems had been overcome. Thus much of its accomplishments was undone."

Appendix

RECORD OF DISBURSEMENTS SINCE NOVEMBER 20, 1933

CWA

Week Ending	*No. Checks Written*	*Amount*
November 23, 1933	31	$ 342.00
December 9, 1933	1,069	15,961.10
December 16, 1933	2,307	25,379.55
December 23, 1933	7,153	95,119.13
December 30, 1933	5,993	75,862.95
January 6, 1934	8,047	103,861.70
January 13, 1934	13,095	191,706.47
January 20, 1934	20,736	329,127.65
January 27, 1934	26,536	434,601.58
February 3, 1934	27,446	385,126.67
February 10, 1934	27,596	365,441.86
February 17, 1934	26,015	385,266.40
February 24, 1934	33,928	442,009.95
March 3, 1934	25,680	246,669.52
March 10, 1934	17,776	225,339.33
March 17, 1934	19,996	291,211.60
March 24, 1934	20,561	321,716.07
March 31, 1934	17,105	187,537.09

RWD

April 5, 1934	6,429	46,147.23
April 12, 1934	9,968	165,123.58
April 19, 1934	13,998	214,435.47
April 26, 1934	16,222	264,029.79
May 3, 1934	6,985	46,021.71
May 10, 1934	1,400	20,567.52
May 17, 1934	9,456	125,170.92
May 24, 1934	11,050	148,938.63
May 31, 1934	11,242	155,687.74
June 7, 1934	12,159	173,232.91
June 14, 1934	12,134	173,748.79
June 21, 1934	12,941	186,248.68
June 28, 1934	13,004	187,443.59

ALLEGHENY COUNTY— POPULATION AND RELIEF STATISTICS—C.W.A. AND R.W.D.

RELIEF DISTRICT	Population 1930 Census	*PERSONS RECEIVING AID — TOTAL NUMBER Dec. 1 1933	TOTAL NUMBER Apr. 1 1934	TOTAL NUMBER July 14 1934	NO. PER 1000 POPULATION Dec. 1 1933	NO. PER 1000 POPULATION Apr. 1 1934	NO. PER 1000 POPULATION July 14 1934
A Ohio Valley	181313	16546	12917	9533	91	71	53
X Chartiers	86856	10752	10101	5315	83	116	61
Q North County	42066		4837	3542		115	84
L Allegheny Valley	32795	4888	4719	3049	149	144	93
K McKees Rocks	49318	9987	8322	6384	202	169	129
P Monongahela	21396	5387	3654	1987	251	171	93
D Duquesne	43615	8949	8103	6044	205	186	139
T Clairton	65812	12472	11851	6522	189	180	99
M McKeesport	61890	11025	12164	9444	178	197	153
U Braddock	46317	8939	7711	5376	193	166	116
V Valley (Turtle Creek)	73215	11364	10398	8394	155	142	115
E East County	(704593)	4418	4885	3994	6	7	6
Cooperative							
Allegheny County Except Pittsburgh	704593	104727	99662	69584	149	141	99
Pittsburgh	669817	107747	124118	108083	161	185	161
Total Allegheny County	1374410	212474	223780	177667	155	163	129

*The number of persons receiving aid is calculated on the basis of an average of 3.92 persons per family in the City of Pittsburgh and 4.37 persons per family in other parts of Allegheny County as determined from a study of relief statistics.